FREDAY, JANUARY 30, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. Beath's Theatre-Fruit.

Brandway Op on Hanne-Mma Angel's Daughter Date's New Theatre-The Royal Middy. Fifth Avenue Theatre-Pirates of Pensance Grand Opera House-Romm and Juliet. Mayorly's Thentre-The Tourists Master & Blat's Garden-Court New York Sketting Blink-Madison av., 58th and 59th siz Stible's Europea-Tie Gilley Slave. New York Aquarium-Parislan Circus. Mattees.

Park Theatre-Pairles. Standard Theatre-Our Candidate. Matines. San Francisco Similaria-Bradway and 19th st. Theatre Comique—Mulligan Guards' Christmas, Teay Pastor's Theatre—Verlety. Massines. on Square Theatre-The False Friend. Wallachie Theatre-the Stoors to Conquer

Advertising Bates,

Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line.... Large type or cuts (Agate measurement) per line.... 0 80 Business Notices, before marriages and deaths, per

Banking and Financial (after money article) Reading Notices, with " Adv.," 3d page, per line 1 50 Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 1st or 2d page, per ...2 80

In Sunday edition same rates as above.

Don Cameron Asserts his Ownership of the Pennsylvania Delegation.

The following appeared as a despatch from Philadelphia in the columns of our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, yesterday morning:

"It was stated this evening by a gentleman who had just returned from Washington that the proceedings of the Pennsylvania State Convention next week would be substantially as follows: A resolution will be introduced. first, to instruct the delegates to the National Convention to vote as a unit, and next to instruct them to vote for Gen. Grant as the Bresidential number. At a confer ence held in Washington with a number of Pennsylvania's leading Republicans, early this week, arguments were used with a view to induce Senator Cavenon to allow the delegates to Chicago to remain uninstructed and to be guided by the course of events. The Senator, while giv-ing courteous attention to the proposal, declined it emphatically, and announced his willingness to try the experiment of having the Pennsylvania Convention en dorse Gen. Grant, believing that it would be carried by a large majority. The Senator felt that if Pennayiyania would declare for Gen. GRANT, the remainder of the States would follow, one after another, and there would be no trouble in nominating the Goneral at Chicago on the first ballot. The conference adjourned with the understanding that the Pennsylvania State Convention would declare for GRANT."

It has been generally supposed that slavery had been abolished in Pennsylvania, but it would seem that Mr. Don CAMERON entertains a different opinion. He believes that the institution still exists, and that the Republicans of the State are his slaves and he their owner. He expects the delegates to Chicago to play any tune he directs, or to dance to any tune he plays.

It may be that the Republican delegates will show a disposition to break loose and to assert their ownership of themselves. But it matters little to outsiders. If the Pennsylvania delegation should at once declare for Gen. GRANT, it is not by any means certain that the effect predicted by Mr. CAMERON would be produced. It might work exactly the other way. Republicans throughout the country who are opposed to a third term might then be led to see th seriousness of the situation, and be driven into a more active resistance than they have hitherto undertaken.

Mr. Boutwell and Black Friday.

Mr. George S. Boutwell, who was Secretary of the Treasury in 1869, attempts to refute our recent history of Black Friday. He says that it was not until the Thursday preceding Black Friday that he concluded that it was his duty to interfere with the Ring of speculators who were making it impossible for the merchants of New York to obtain gold to pay their duties. Even then, he waited till the close of business hours before consulting with his subordinates on the subject, though he admits that for some neals" begging him to break the conspiracy. That night he sent three experts to New York to watch the bank where the gold clique did their business, and prevent it from certifying checks beyond the amount of their deposits. He also called on President GRANT and suggested that the Treasury should sell \$3,000,000 of gold. President Grant instantly replied, "Make it \$5,000,000." The next morning, Mr. BOUTWELL says, he ordered the sale of \$4,000,000. He thinks this sale, with the success of the Treasury experts in prevent ing the over-certification of gold checks, resulted in the defeat of the Gold Ring on the · historical Black Friday. "This," says Mr. BOUTWELL, "is the accurate history of the relations of President GRANT to the sale of gold as far as he (BOUTWELL) knows them, and of the entire relations of the Treasury to that matter."

Mr. BOUTWELL'S story does not cover a sufficient period of time. It begins with the afternoon of Sept. 23, 1869, and ends with the forenoon of Sept. 24, which was Black Friday. Very little light can be thrown on a conspiracy which lasted more than three months by detailing the events of part of one day.

The "entire relations of the Treasury to that matter" were not comprised in the single act of selling gold on Black Friand Corner dictated the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer at New York, and when, under their influence, the Treasury refrained from selling gold through all the conspiracy. Was Mr. BOUTWELL also a convert to Gould's theory that it was the Gov ernment's duty to raise the gold premium to facilitate the exportation of the crops ?

Our nistory of Black Friday makes it perfectly clear that on Thursday, the day before, GRANT was thoroughly frightened. He had been hastily summoned from the ob scure town in Pennsylvania where he hid himself after giving orders to sell no gold, and he knew that New York was on the eve of an unparalleled financial panic. He knew that his brother-in-law was openly en gaged with the gold gamblers, and that they were boasting that they owned the President. He knew that his wife, Mrs. ULYSSES S. GRANT, had received the sum of \$25,000 as her share of the profits of the conspiracy. No wonder that he was frightened, or that he advised the sale of \$5,000,000 of gold. But he had kindly warned his friends, the New York +harpers, through Mrs. GRANT's letter to Mrs. Corner, that they could not count any longer on his cooperation. Moreover, as Gould and Fisk knew the contents of Bourwell's telegram ordering the sale of gold before it was known in the Stock Exchange or elsewhere, they had no reason to complain.

Mr. BOUTWELL'S scanty revelations are interesting, as far as they go. They tend to confirm, rather than disprove, THE SUN'S history of Black Friday. He chooses the New York Tribune as a medium through which to convey his statement to the publie. The proprietor of that paper, Mr. Jay GOULD, was the chief actor in the drama of Black Friday. It is evident that a good un-

BOUTWELL, whatever their relations may have been on Sept. 24, 1869.

Squander no More Money on the Navy. The bill of Mr. HARRIS of Massachusetts for the reconstruction of the navy, which the House Naval Committee has adopted, is a

crushed in Congress. It is undoubtedly true, as Mr. HARRIS says in the report with which he accompanied the bill, that the navy upon which we have expended millions, nay, hundreds of millions, is nothing but a collection of old tubs, battered hulks, and wheezy steamers worthless in war and costly to maintain in peace even in such repair as will enable them to float. They are armed with the guns of a bygone period, can steam but a few knots an hour, and beside the naval ships of even third-rate powers present an appearance which makes their officers blush with mortification.

All this we knew long before Mr. HARRIS made his report. The statement of facts is as old as the days of Secon Robeson, and the Massachusetts Representative makes it no more telling than it was made ten and twelve years ago. Though we have spent In those years enough to give us a navy which would place us in line with the leading European powers in respect of the quality of its ships, there is not one at the command of the Government which really deserves the name of a modern vessel of war. Leaving out greater nations, Turkey and Spain beat us in their navies, and even Peru and Chill are in advance of us in naval con-

structions. And this diegraceful'sham navy has been built up and maintained by the party of which Mr. HARRIS is a representative, though the Naval Committee, which consents to lend itself to his scheme to extort more millions from the people to squander on its reconstruction, includes a majority of Democrats. But are we at this time, when the efficiency of navies, even the very best and the most modern, has so largely gone, to devote ourselves and our money to the foolish task of building up from the start a navy which shall have a greater appearance of strength?

There are not a dozen naval officers and naval architects who agree as to what a modern navy should be. Yet doubtless the whole body of them will urge and cajole Congress to lavish money as Mr. HARRIS'S bill proposes. They would like finer ships to make their excursions in, for then their pride would not suffer as it does now. But what shall those ships be? Shall they be huge monitors like the Inflexible, the Dullio, and the Dandalo, costing four or five milllons each? Or shall they be graceful frigates, in which the ward rooms shall be elegant and the appointments such as to de-

light the eyes of their commanders? Mr. HARRIS'S bill proposes to get rid of the old tubs by a prompt sale, and to stop spending money on the repairs of vessels unless they can be tinkered up at an expense not greater than about half the cost of a new ship. A naval board may, however, recommend such repairs, even when they cost more than that. But what safeguard of economy is there here? Secon Robeson, who got rich and enriched his confederates by repairs chiefly, always found a board ready to advise the expenditure. So long as he had a keel left of a ship, he had all the excuse he wanted for getting rid of the vast appropriations a subservient Congress was so ready to give him for repairs. For a new ship a special appropriation might be necessary, but he could make over old ones to his heart's and his pocket's

content. Sell the worn-out relies of Secon Robeson's corrupt administration by all means, but put what they bring into the Treasury to be expended for some useful purpose, instead of collecting it to add to new appropriations for the building of further ships, which, whether good or bad, will add little or nothing to our real defensive strengthall we want a navy for-though they may make a better show in foreign waters.

The idea that because we have allowed a corrupt Secretary to ruin our navy, we should now begin at the bottom and build up a new one, is preposterous. When we had got it, with naval constructions changing at the rate we have witnessed during the last ten years, it would be out of date, and we could only keep up with powers like England and Russia in shipbuilding by a continuous expense which would put grievous burdens on the people.

Mr. HARRIS'S bill proposes an expenditure against which every member of Congress who is faithful to the people must resolutely set his face. We want no great navy; and besides, in the progress of events we are finding out that no nation needs a navy or finds in a navy a source of strength upon which much reliance can be placed in time of trial. What we need to do is to render our harbors defensible, and to accomplish that we must resort to torpedoes and heavy guns on land.

Prejudice Against Color-Missionaries for Virginia.

The emancipation of the slaves does not appear to have had much effect in diminishing the prejudice against color in Virginia, or the antagonism between the white and black races. A white woman has just been day. Those relations began when GOULD | severely whipped, and her colored associate most barbarously lynched, in Franklin County of that State, for miscegenation.

At the same time in Shenandoah County the prospect of a collision between the white weeks preceding the culmination of the and colored laborers in a furnace has become so alarming that the Sheriff has telegraphed to the Governor of the State re-

questing troops to preserve the peace. In the city of New York social progress, If harmony between blacks and whites indicates social progress, would seem to have advanced much more rapidly. On the recent occasion of a raid upon a gambling house, by the police, it was stated that of fifty-eight prisoners captured thirty were

white and twenty-eight colored. Perhaps the best thing that could be done with this batch of fifty-eight prisoners would be to send them down to Virginia as missionaries, to try to do away with the prejudice against color. It might possibly be a benefit to Virginia, and it would cer-

Senator Sharon indignantly declares that he has not yet drawn a cent of pay for the present Congress. What is more, he is not likely to draw a cent except as he earns it by attendance. The present official disburser of Senatorial pay is not a member of Senator SHABON'S party, and is not likely to violate the law in order to pay him for sessions from which he was absent.

The suggestion that it may be the part of wisdom and prudence, all things considered, to postpone our proposed World's Fair until 1802, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columnus, finds a warm advocate in Mr. P. K. Davo of this city. who has written a letter on the subject to the Chicago Journal of Commerce. His arguments are that 1883 is too soon after 1876; that there is nothing in 1883 to appeal to the sentiments and arouse enthusiasm; that our people, as | So far as fame is concerned, what has Falsetto things look now, will be too busy selling goods to gain by running? It can already be seen

shall be able not only to make a much better show, as regards material prosperity, but also republican form of government."

All is quiet on the Kennebec. Ditto on the Penobscot, the Androscoggin, the St. John's. the St. Croix, and the Saco. measure which ought to be promptly

CARL SCHURZ has thrown a tub to the whale, as the saying is, by discharging his Indian Commissioner, Mr. HAYT. What a handy thing a scapegoat is, to be sure!

Again ORLANDO GREENFIELD's neck has been taken out of the hangman's noose by a respite. The Governor has interposed, no doubt, from a sense of duty; but, if GREEN-FIELD is to be hanged after all, it would have been kinder to let him mount the scaffold to-day.

The Harvard Overseers decide, 13 to 8. that the Rev. Dr. BELLOWS of this city, not being Massachusetts man, cannot take the seat in their Board to which the Harvard graduates elected him. This decision will provoke widespread dissatisfaction and outspoken criticism It does not end the matter by any means.

PIAZZI SMYTH, the Scotchman, well known for his "astronomer's experiment"-which consisted in carrying a powerful telescope up the Peak of Teneriffe to test the optical advantages of the mountain air-and for his celebrated theories of the Great Pyramid, predicts that the coming summer will be a hot one. He fixes the centre of the heat wave at nearly the middle of October, and as these waves of temperature are something like a year in length, we may expect the beginning of the warm period in April. Prof. SMXTH, however, calls attention to the fact that such predictions are made liable to error by the lack of accurate data concerning the maxima and minima of sun spots, or the periods of greatest and least apparent disturbance in the solar globe, upon which the predictions are based. According to his observations, the heat waves follow the periods of fewest, or no spots. The last spot minimum occurred in 1878. A cold wave accompanied it, culminating in the winter of 1879. Prof. SMYTH says these cold waves are less regular, and less directly of solar origin than the heat waves. The latter manifest themselves when the forces of a new spot-cycle begin their activity. these tremendous forces are now at work in the sun, anybody who has a telescope of considerable power can readily satisfy himself. Their effects are shown by the fantastically shaped spots that, singly and in groups, are beginning to show themselves with increasing frequency

on the solar disk A fascinating and useful field for observation and inquiry is here opened to any one who can command the use of a telescope of three inches aperture. That there is a close and measurable relation between the solar disturbances. manifested by the phenomena of sun spots, and climatic conditions on the earth, is the conviction of many of the leading minds in science, and the uncertainty that exists on the subject is largely due to the want of sufficiently numerous and accurate observations. Now that we are on the threshold of another outbreak of solar forces, it is to be hoped that amateur observers, to whom modern astronomy owes at least as much as to its professors, will systematically go to work on the problem. They can certainly reach results of greater practical moment than the star-counting to which the powers of the giant telescope in Washington are said to be

Cincinnati is evidently regarded as not having had her full quots of walking matches; hence a New York manager is to make up the deficiency by an 84-hour match, of 14 hours each day, the middle of next month. The only point to note is a rather unusual percentagesixty per cent .- of the gross receipts promised to the walkers.

It appears that the mother-in-law of the young man who was yesterday held in cus-tody charged with being the murderer of ANNIE DOWNEY, said something that had a suspicious look about it to a female friend, who reported it to another female friend who told it to Capt. McDonnell. Then the women of the ouse in which the murder was perpetrated swore that the prisoner was there at half past 4 in the afternoon of the last day the murdered woman was alive. Evidence was offered to show that he was at work at his trade in the place in Broadway where he has been employed four years, at the very time when it is charged he was in Prince street, but the jury was not permitted to hear his defence, and decided that the story they had heard was sufficient testimany upon which to hold him for trial. That a man accused of such a crime could not have the opportunity of showing his innocence at once, seemed hard to him.

On the termination of the regular games of the chess tournament, each of the contestants having played eighteen games, the closeness of the score of the four leaders was remarkable. The fourth man was only one game behind the first two, who had tied, while the third man came within half a game of the leading scoreshaif a game being allowed to each player when a battle resulted in a draw. In games clearly won, the first three tied on eleven each. As the players were supposed to rank among the strongest in this country, the result shows that

America has produced no great original player since PAUL MORPHY. While the leading contestants played strong games, they mainly followed the stereotyped modes of attack and defence which have ruled the game from the time of PHILIDOR to the Paris tournament in 1878. The only player who ventured original openings was the veteran Want of Boston. He succeeded in defeating the supposed English champion after opening battle with an unusual move. Mr. Wans struck a keynote when he exclaimed at the banquet; "I tell you, gentlemen, if our Yankee boys expect to defeat the European players in international tournaments, they will have to brow aside the old wooden ploughs, and rip across the field with something new. They can do it-I am too old."

It is said of Monray that he would throw forward his pawns, losing them in a reckless manner, and then combining his superior forces, rush on to an overwhelming victory. In this manner he frequently defeated the giants of the game who had studied the old masters all their

The resources of chess for new combinations are limitless, and the quick perception and logical power of Americans may yet place some of them in the front rank of the players of the world.

It is not always easy to render Brooklynese into English; but, if our translation is correct. TALMAGE says that the Rev. Drs. SPEAR and Ludlow advised him not to speak in publie of brother Presbyters as "morally rotten. and the Rev. Dr. LUDLOW says that TALMAGE, in this instance, tells the truth.

Plenty of money, a prosperous business, an established and growing reputation, hosts of friends-all these good things have not availed to reconcile the State Assayer of Massachusetts to life. He has not killed himself, but he has cut loose from his past, he has renounced an assured future, he has wrenched himself away from the familiar surroundings and associations; in a word, he has disappeared. We can well believe that such a disappearance has set Boston talking and wondering.

It is plain from the weights for the Epsom spring meeting that Falsetto has been heard of England, and that the handleappers mean that he shall not have a career like Parole's without earning it. Though he has never run in England, he receives the third heaviest weight out of 109 nominations in the City and Suburban race, the second heaviest out of 51 in the Prince of Wales's Stakes, and the third highest out of 38 for the Great Metropolitan. derstanding now exists between him and Mr. | to foreign nations in 1883 to feel like getting up | what rank he is assigned among the great

an exhibition; and that twelve years hence we horses of England, without ever having started there. In the Great Metropolitan handleap Mr. GRETTON's famous five-year-old, Isonomy, to more strikingly "exemplify the value of a . last year universally regarded as the best horse in England, without regard to age, has the top weight, 136 pounds; Mr. LOBILLARD's fouryear-old, Falsette, untried in England, carries but 12 pounds less. Parole, of course, is heavily weighted in these April races-the top weight in the City and Suburban, the second in the Great Surrey, and the top again in the Prince of Wales's. Mr. LORILLAND will at least have the honor of a stable heavily handleapped. whatever his winning fortunes this year.

Whether CHARLES J. FREEMAN, the Pocasset Second Adventist, was acqually insune or not at the time be killed his child in sacrifice to God, all the doctors agree that he is out of his head now, and the Massachusetts Judge before whom he was arraigned yesterday sent him back to jail. If he does not recover his wits by May, he will be transferred, we are told, to an asylum. A great many persons have thought first that that was the only proper place for him.

CLARKE'S ELECTION EXPENSES.

A Defented Candidate Suing Jordan L. Mott

to Recover \$1.350. In the suit of Christopher C. Clarke against Jordan L. Mott, the defendant obtained an order to examine before the trial. The plaintiff was the anti-Tammany candidate for Civil Justice of the Tenth District at the last election against Samuel M. Purdy, the Tammany candidate, and James B. Angel, the Republican candidate, who was elected. His suit was begun to recover \$1,350, which he says he paid to ex-Alderman Mott for his (Clarke's) election expenses, and which he avers was not expended n his interest. In the affidavit on which Mr. Mott obtained his order to examine Mr. Clarke, he says that if the money was paid to him it was not paid to him individually, but as treasurer the anti-Tammany organization in the dis-

e examination of Mr. Clarke was begun The examination of Mr. Glarke was begut yesterday. He said that he met Mr. Mott on the 3d of November last in what he supposed to be the office of the Mott Iron Foundry, operation the Southern Bankevard. He published in \$1.35 in bank notes to be used by him as agent in conducting his cannot for Civil Justice. The money was paid in the presence of Justice. The money was paid in the presence of Justice Clarke. Witness thought that James J. Mooney was also in the room at the time. He gave the money to Mr. Mott expressly to pay for his cleat too printing and for no other nourses. money to Mr. Most an active time. He gave the money to Mr. Most expressly to pay for his election printing and for no other purposes.

Mr. Clarke said that he had refused to pay to the committee who had charge of collecting the assessment, as he had been warned that they had made a deal against him, and could last be trusted. James E. Angel entered Mr. Mot's office when winess naid the \$1.350. He was told by James J. Mooney and William Caidwell to pay \$3,000 to some trustworthy person, from whom the committee could draw for necessary expenses. He wanted to hand the money over to William Elling the brewer, but was advised not to by his friends. Mr. Clarke said he was admitted to practice as a lawyer in June, 1877, When he became a candidate for Civil Justice he did not know that to was to be assessed. He was not allowers that it was the custom to assess candidates.

assess candidates.

Asked by Mr. Mott's counsel if he knew of any instance where a defeated candidate had sued to recover money court bated for election expenses, the witness replied that his thought he knew of one who had sued, and of another candidate who had received back a part of the money which he had advanced.

MILLIONAIRE LEWIS'S WATCH. A Legney to Mr. James M. Morrison-Lewis's Dealings in Panama Stock.

The contest over the will of Joseph L. Lewis, the Hoboken utilionaire who died on the 7th of March, 1877, leaving the bulk of his estate to the United States Government, was continued yesterday in the office of the Man attan Banking Company at 40 Wall street. Master in Chancery See, to whom the issues involved were referred by Chancellor Russon, presided, and counsel representing the various parties interested, excepting the professed widow, who has withdrawn her contestation, were in attendance. William R. Guion of the firm of Williams & Guion testified that he was well required with Lewis, and conversed frequently with humbers stocks and

rmer President of the Manhattan Bank, ter ordinary President of the Statistical President of the Control of ally weak. I always supposed him to be a

Lessons from History.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sor: When the first Sapareon conceived the idea of elevating himself to the universal throne, he set out on his travels with nomercus attendants and great display. When some of the Mayors of some Figures towns, prepared no doubt, urged him to "compute the har piness of the world by exchanging his precarage title for one bester, suited to the lofty anworthy of him to users an authority which n the existence of the republic. Casar affected the same

ident a grand entry into Paris after an absence not so long, of course, as Grant's, and it was so ordered that the impleyees of all series of manufacturies should march in the procession, the streets inted on each side with 40,000 the National Guard, and 60.581 more of horse and oot, duzzing the eyes of the Paristons. Many of the pon-dage cried "Vive l'Empereur" threshold the rousand it was made to seem the the will and the wish or the Parisions that the President should assume the purple. The writer of this was present, and was desired to only and observe the countenances of the people, and espe-cially of the National country, who were answer to seminaseased take trying it. But we all known it was done, I with the first states may will be bed the same treatments to early introduced the same treatments to early introduced to the first title same triber to the dather season to the first title same expenses the first first same elevation flavor at the first first same elevation flavor at the first first same elevation flavor at the first first same elevation to work ever a furnishment and the season of the same elevation for the first same elevation for the first same elevation. is there intelligence enough or victue enough ter-save us, or is history using to repeat their? P. Pour

A Bemocratic Jonah,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE I think I an threw light on the deplorable condition of the Demo-rate party of New York. The remody is stoody to disthe step we shall have been some but we shall be her there can be not come out at Themsen while John Keitri its lease. The east the sentiments of thousands and thousands of the farmerats. We kelly is not su powerful as be imagined himself. We have three twent its let compatible.

Washchard when the let compatible.

Washcharatta Corvey Jan. 27.

Settling a Suit by Paying Nearly \$50,000. Mrs. Ellen Eliza Ward, wife of Gen. Elijah Ward, ex Member of Control, of this city, and to Marshall B. Blake, Collector of Internal Rev-cance, yesterday, \$49,000 in settlement of a Smars. An entry to in a complet with mode to institut Attorney and was recognist in Washington.

Andre's Captors' Monument.

The monument to the memory of the captors ountlogs improved. This will be done by an incororated association, the officers of which are: President

CLOSED LIPS IN THE SENATE. Republicans Refusing to Join in the Debate

on the Bayard Resolu WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- The Democratic Senators are perplexed by the attitude of their Republican antagonists toward the Bayard resolution. Thus far the only speeches which have been made about the resolution were by Democrats. The members of the majority, tired of listening to the echo of their own voices, desire the Republicans to speak, but the shrewd minority refuses to be entangled in a fluancial debate. It is hoped that Mr. Allison, who is a member of the Finance Committee, will give the reasons which induced him to oppose the resolution in committee. At the beginning of the session the Republicans in caucus determined to oppose any legislation concerning the fluances. It is apparent to them that a unjority of Democrats are opposed to the Bayard resolution. They therefore probably deem it unadvisable to take any leading part in debating the measure. tired of listening to the echo of their own ebating the measure.

FRAUDS IN SUGAR REVENUES.

Illustrated by an Experiment Before the Ways and Means Committee. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- The discussion of the sugar questions was resumed this morning before the Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Henry A. Brown, ex-Special Agent of the Treasury Department, produced two speci-mens of sugar entered in the port of Boston as No. 10. One of them was in very dark large No. 10. One of them was in very dark large grains, in which form the sugar was imported, paying the lowest rate of duty. The other contained what appeared to be pure white sugar, and which, he said, was simily the product of the other when crushed. He had crushed it himself, and that sugar rated as high as No. 20. Mr. Garfield also tried the experiment of crushing some of the larger grains, with the same result.

was intended at once to show the frauds actised in such matters, and also to show the ly of being governed altogether by the Dutch indard of color. If this sugar had been tested by analysis, or by the polariscope, the fraud could not have been successful.

Mr. Kelley suggested that a test by pestle and moriar would be equally efficacious, and Mr. Brown admitted that it would be.

CRITICISING A SYNDICATE

What is Said of Some Reported Transactions In Central Pactfie.

The syndicate composed of several wellknown banking and brokerage houses that recently purchased 50,000 shares of Central Paelfic stock at 75, announced that they would lispose of the same yesterday. Members of the syndicate said that large bids had been received from German banking houses, but that these bids were declined.

Five or six brokers employed by the syndients sell the stock formed a group in the Stock Exchange soon after the Board opened, and an nounced their business in the usual way. As soon as they secured attention, the sellers divided into three parties. One is said to have soid in the neighborhood of \$2 another at \$4, and the third at \$6. The active dealing was confined to about an hour. The official record sives that 28.570 shares were soid at \$1½ to \$7. Before the B and dosed there were runners in says that 28.570 shares were sold at 81% to 87.

Before the Beard closed there were rumors in
the street that the sales were largely fletitious.
A member of the Exchange, when asked
whether he believed this to be the case,
shrunged his shoulders and replied: "Well,
they say so, but I was in another part of the
room at the time."

The members of one firm were loud in denouncing the transaction; they said that they
haped that a committee of investigation would
take cognizance of the matter.

One of the otless members of the Exchange,
who is renowned for his orthions, said: "This
dealing in raironal lithographs is getting altogether too formidable. Pople are developing a
matta for buying undiscovered raironds.
These schemes are worse than a giftenterprise,
and I think Postmoster James ought to exert
timesel to see, that the mails are not used to

nimself to see that the mails are not used promote them." THE MADISON AVENUE BRIDGE.

The Contractor Objecting to the Engineer of

the Park Department. A few years ago a bridge was planned by the Park Department to cross the Hariem River, from the upper end of Madison avenue to 138th street, Morrisania. It will be an important means of transit for the increasing population of that district and a relief for the now over rowded Third avenue bridge, especially as the traffic over the latter is so frequently suspended by the opening of the draw. The construction of the new bridge has been greatly delayed because of the indisposition of the Board of Apportionment to spend the money, but the appropriation was made last summer, and the work of the foundations and piers was given out by the Park Department by contract, and the work has been commenced under the plans shares at par. So these beautiful the stock, of Lewis elected \$10.00 by that transaction, wis never told as he was married. Farm a pattern that the his part after under the wid. Lewis lett me his god to the visits kept by me over the not band. By words, jet lamb I think he meant the Mantan Bank to which he seamet me a minuted as he ned lamb. He was in the habit of quality has been selected for the part and the part and the same of the letting of the contract Company of the lamb. He was in the habit of quality and the same and the matter was allowed as the part of the part of the part of the same of the letting of the contract Company of the part of the same of the letting of the contract Company of the part of the same of the letting of the contract Company of the part of the same of the and specifications of Mr. Eugene E. McLean,

missioner Smith E. Lane had objected to the were balling into the hands of Mr. McLean, and proposed that an engineer should be specially selected for this bridge, but he was overruled by his associates, and the matter was allowed to take the same coarse as other smaller matters of construction did, and so the engineer of construction was charged with the duty of making the special single.

At the moeting of the Park Board last Wednesday, President Wennan said that the contractor and objected to Mr. McLean, and was unwalling to go on with the work in his plans and specifications and under his directions. He said, also, that he had too meet regard for his own requision that wend tumble down before it was flaished. Instead of appointing an engineer in place of Mr. McLean, President Wennan proposed to request Mr. Beller, one of the engineers of the Metropolitan Elevated Raticoat, to examine the work so hards it is the sidne, and the pasts and specifications prepared by Mr. McLean, and to report upon them.

Mr. McLean has been engaged on one other pieces of bridge with in the department, though of minor importance to the Maisson assence bridge. It is the bridge across the Brox River at Woollawn, Cemetery. The easiern abution

specifications and supervise the construction

MR. EDISON'S LIGHTS. The Plans for a Station in this City Perfected, but the Time not Fixed.

Mr. Edison has perfected his plans for the

station, that he says, he will shortly establish in his city. He has decided to strengthen the beams, as the upper lofts will be called upon to support an extraordinary weight that of 250 lynamo muchines. He is yet unwilling to give the logation of the building, and the question as the leasten of the birding, and the question as to test how sort it will be recalleded promises, the says, with the Edison inches property of the Edison in this city. The chiral shorts in Newara primate Land anthorny to a live to shorts in Newara primate Lieute Mark the small carbon horses how the standard carbon horses how the season was standard carbon horses how the season as propertial to way is obtained.

Asking for a National Charter.

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The House Committees a standard carbon horses how the season as propertial to way is obtained.

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FULTON MARKET SCHEMES.

Mr. Haskin Continues His Argument, and

Gives an Opinion in Another Matter. At the Sinking Fund Commission's meet ing yesterday John B. Haskin continued his argument in opposition to the new Fulton Market scheme. He questioned the Commission's legal right to sell or lease the city's market property.

Mr. John H. Strahan appeared for the Fulton Market Association. He said that the city could not build a market unless first authorized by an art of the Legislature. The Fulton Market had

and of the Legislature. The Fulcon Market had been condemned as a nuisance by the Board of Health and by the Superintendent of Buildings, and the nuisance should be abated.

The mention of the Department of Buildings brought Mr. Haskin to his feet. "The opinion of the Superintendent of Buildings is not worth a straw," he said. "If you would give him \$100 be would declare the City Hall to be a published."

"Of whom are you speaking?" Mayor Cooper inquired

inquired.

I mean that man Dudley," Mr. Haskin replied. "Ho is the Superintendent of Buildings."

The ex-Tuscarora chief's uncomplimentary allusion to Mr. Dudley, who is a Tammany trave, drew a smile from Mayor Cooper, and frowns from Comptroller Kelly and the other members of the Sinking Fund Commission.

The resolution was passed to ask the Corporation Counsel's opinion as to the Commission's power to lease the market property.

STORIES OF A BRICKYARD. The Remarkable Testimony of Workingmen at Jos. P. McDonnell's Trial.

The trial of Joseph P. McDonnell, editor of the Paterson Labor Standard, and Michael Menton, a correspondent of that paper, was begun in the Paterson courts before Judge Dixon yesterday. The Labor Standard is the organ of the Paterson workingmen. On the 26th of July last Menton published, over his own name, a letter, setting forth the manner in which he averred he was ill treated at the brickyards of Van Blarcom & Clark, in Singack, N. J., where he was employed. The defence admitted the publication of the Labor Standard. and the authorship and publication of the letter on the strength of which Van Blarcom & Clark lad gone before the Grand Jury and obtained the indictment.

The defence then introduced testimony in-tended to show that not only were all the allega-

The defence then introduced testimony intended to show that not only were all the allegations in the letter true, but that the bail had not been told of the manner in which the hands in the brickyards were ill treated. Witnesses were called from among the brickyard employees, who testified that the hours of labor during the season were from half past 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening. They got from 63 cents to \$1 a day and board. The work was hard and exhaustive, and, owing to the nature of the locality, the men were frequently attacked with fever and ague. When sick, the witness said, they were left neglected for days, and the bosses tried to force them out of sick fields to go to work. They had to live in shanties and sleep on low banks, often three in a bed, which were so low that the ticks were frequently soaked with water.

so low that the ticks were frequently soaked with water.

As for the table, the witness said the men were frequently unable to eat the rancid butter and bad meat. The tea was bad. The bread was sour and so doughy that the men rolled it up into balls and played muribles with it, and when a piece from the middle of the loaf was thrown at a feare it was so noist that it stuck to the feare. Many of the workmen were sick half the time, and the witness said they were treated like dogs, and they were not allowed nuthing. quently called upon to perform.

When the court adjourned yesterday afternoon the defendant, Michael Menton, was on the stand. The case will probably go to the jury to-day.

Discordant Republicans

The Third Assembly District Republican As sociation met in Dramatic Hall last evening, Thomas H. Riley presiding. The doors, after the hall was well filled with the followers of President Riley, were kept firmly closed against all members of the Taintor faction—an element of discord of late in the association—excepting Charles N. Tsintor, the leader, and Joseph Anoney, one of his leavenants. Serpeant Douglasses and Anoney, one stood in the hail. The Taintor incluminate outside did not know this, and amored by their exclusion, they burst open the doors and potted in. The policemen showed themselves, and the Taintor not retreated. The committee appointed to consider the charges that Taintor and Anoney recommended men for admission in the society who are not residents of the district nor vortex, respected that they found the charges well tounded, and Taintor and Anoney were excellent. The expelled Jave notice of appeal to the Republican Central Committee. with the followers of President Riley, were kept firm!

A Hitch in the Tournament.

Visitors to the Chess Congress were disap inted yesterday in not seeing the tie played off between r. Grundy and Capt. Mackenzie for the first prize in the tournament. According to the printed rules and publi really rereived a check of \$2.85 as third prize, Sellinan \$100 and Joid \$50, as fourth and fifth prizes. The Committee postponed the final sames until Saturday, so a member said last evening for the purpose of setting some disputed points about the rules. Others shoot her heavy, intimating that the chess field hooked a little checked. It will be a severe blow to chess clubs it the original programme is not carried out.

Opposed to Mr. Astor's Reservoir Bill. The owners of property south of Murray Hill presented to the Sinking Fund Commissioners, yester-day, a remonstrance against the bill introduced into the Senate by Senator Astor to remove the Forty-second atrect reservoir. The remonstrance says tha without the consent of the city of set the Sinking Fund commissioners. The reservoir is peedul, as a part of the existing system of water signify, and essentially necessary to the people who live he ow it. The Commissioners decided to as, the legislative Committees on Clies to take no forther action on the bill until the Sinking Find Commissioners have been heard.

Beath of a Veteran Shipbuilder.

Henry Vanbenschoten, one of the last of the d American shipbuilders, died on Tuesday last at his residence in Seventh street, near Avenue D. Mr. Van is apprenticeship at the foot of Governour street. He his apprenticeship at the foot of Governour street. He was a fine mechanic, and assisted in building some of the finest vessels that ever left. New York. In building he was an ardent Demograf, and word for every Demografic and street for the other previous of the other free Massacian the country. He served moder Commoders Stewart and with Commoders Chauncey circularycated the clobe. For more than half acceptance of the other forms was familiar to the first that and ventually and his familiar to the served and the first and with Commoders Chauncey circularycated the clobe. For more than half acceptance was familiar to the served of the first and his familiar to the served of the first and his familiar to the first first and the familiar to the first first served on the first served on the first first served on the first first served on the first served of the first served on the first served of the first served on the first s

Indicting Superintendent Henry J. Dudley. The Grand Jury concluded, yesterday, its hearing of the charges against Superintendent Henry J. Dottey and Inspector McGinness of the Department of Buildings. The results of the (Franci Jury's work were in the interpretation) the underting an indictionation yields. it is understood, the ordering an indestment to whilation of the Bindon's laws and the proception of brites against Superintendent Budley, and the distincted of the com-posited against Inspector Metalliness. Superintendent Budley will probably appear in the General Sessions to-day and plead to the indictment.

One of Hayes's Nominations Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.-The Senate rejected day the nonunation of Howard M. Kutchin of

Col. Newton's Recommendations.

WARRINGTON, Jan. 29.-A communication

SUNBEAMS.

-Cameluna vicuna is the new cloth from the hair of the vicuna or South Ameri -The ex-Khedive has tried in vain to get

Neapolitan bank to advance \$140 (av) an some jewel--A schoolboy used an open knife instead of a bent ; in at Danvers, Ill., and the teacher was dan-

-Lord Beaconsfield was present for nearly three hours at the Bucks Quarter Sessions on Jan 5, and seemed well. There is much complaint of his intolence. -A new steam hammer in the establish

ment of Messrs, Park Bros. & Co., Pittsburgh, weighing fitteen tons, and costing \$60,000, will, it is said, be the -The Sucz Canal receipts are reported to

have decreased in 1878 \$323,250 from those of 1877, and 1879 showed a still greater falling of About three-quarters of the vessels passing through are British -Richard Wagner, the composer, has ar-

ived with his family at Naples His health is announced to be improving. He intends remaining in Nayles up middle of May, when he will return to Bayrouth. -The ten orphan children of Gen. John B. Hood are to reside in Austin, Texas. They will be under the especial care of Mrs. E. R. Hennen, to whom they

were consigned by den. Hood just before his death, -A man of 70 married a woman of 60 at Birmingham, Nich., and finds himself such for breach of promise by a woman of 63. "The girldy young things are all in a tangle," says the Birmingham newspape -At the New Year's reception the Empafor of Germany's award slipped out of the sheat's, which he threw into a corner, observing at the same time to the ambassadors, with a sad smile, "Gentlemen, I trust that

this is not a presage of evil." -The Sheik-ul-Islam has called on the Constantinople authorities to prevent the wearing of Paris boots, low dresses, and transparent veils by Mas-sulman women. He also complains of eales being fra-

quented by men in the hours of religious service -Sage grouse from the Rocky Mountains have recently appeared in our markets. They teed on are matic herbs, and their flesh, which is dark red has as aromatic flavor which is greatly relished. The cocks weigh from six to eight pounds; the heas from four to six -The historic island of Jamestown, in the

James River, where the first settlers of Virginia made a home, is reported to have been purchased by a Mrs. ha lania Brown of this city. It comprises 1,400 acres, things-covered with orchards. The only buildings said to be on the island are a dwelling house and a paper mill -In 1878 the price of a very handsomely

furnished abode in a leading West End quarter of Lon-don was fifteen guineas a week for the season. In 1873 twenty-five guineas a week was easily obtainable, and in 1876 thirty guineas. This year one can be had for eight guineas a week, and even at that price few are yet let -A sick woman at Westford, Wis., believed she was bewitched by an old has who lived near by, and a number of superstitious women were of the same mind. They took the supposed witch to the invalid's house read the Bible to her, and pounded her cruelly, one

-A whip with a lash six feet long and an houses. An experienced man can take out a piece of a hog's tough hide at every stroke. Another instrument of torture is a pliant strip of wood with a heavy knob at the end, with which the brutes' shouts are whacked. wagon follows every drove to pick up the disabled hogs. -The China Merchants' Steamship Company has proved a formidable rival to British steamers in the Chinese coasting trade, and now, according to the Shanghai Mercary, it proposes to compete with American

steamers navigating the Pacific. One of its vessels will carr- emigrants to the Sandwich Islands and another will encase in the passenger traffic between Canton, Hopolulu, and San Francisco. -A number of Irishmen hold commands in the armics both of Chili and Pern. The chief officer of the Peruvian artillery is a Col. O'Horgan, and, according to the gazette of Lima, there are five Majors, thirteen Captains, and over two score of officers of interior grade, either Irish by birth or descent, flahting in the army of

Pern, while the Irish element in the victorious forces of the hostile republic is even creater. -The Statistics Bureau at Rome estimates the population of the Eternal City at the close of the past year at 298,232. The number of deaths in 187 averaged 24.7 per thousand, which goes far to show that the climate is not so unhealthy as is generally claimed At Naples the average number of deaths in the sam

year was 26 per thousand, at Trieste 36, at Paris 24.9, at Brussels 33, London 27, and Buda-Pesth 32. -Leo XIII. has put an end to the stories that have so widely circulated in reference to the Popt's imprisonment in the Vatican. He has been repeated; seen driving in the garb of a simple priest through the suburbs of Rome, and even through the "Corso" Not only has he not been molested in any way, but he has

been the recipient of unmistakable marks of respect from all the persons who have hannened to recognize him -Before committing suicide, in Chicago, John George Koenig bequeathed his body, which was about all he owned, as follows: "I request to have my body handed to the Chicago Medical College dissecting room; but, should they refuse to take it, then nieuse offe it to some other college. A few months are when I spoke to a student of the C. M. C. asking him what kind of a subject I would make for that purpose, he thought I

was too fat." -Sergeant Parry, who was the last of the ancient order of Sergeants except Sergeant Ballantine the others having retired or been raised to the bench, died from poison by the escape of gas sewer, his will having preceded him a few hours from the same cause. He was a finished speaker, and, with Mr. Justice Hawkins, led for the crown in the Tubborne prosection. He and his wife were both born the same day,

were taken sick the same day, and died the same day -The Earl of Roden, whose death is just amounced at the early age of 34, was a grand-on of Ledy Palmerston, his mother being the once beautiful bells of Lendon, Lady Fanny Cowper, and the attached friend and companion of Queen Victoria in the early days of her reign. She married Viscount Joselyn eldes son of the last Earl of Roden, who, finding his regimen quartered at the Tower of London pamestricken from ear of cholers, went there to sleep to give confidence,

caught the disease, and died -Young Pelham of Manorville, Wis., de sired to commit suicide. He swallowed person in the presence of a young woman, in her own parior, but she said that a scandal would be the result if he ded there. and he obligingly took the antidote that she got for him Soon afterward he drank poison in whiskey at a bur but the proprietor complained that a suicide in the place might lead to a revocation of the heense. So Pelban submitted to the use of a stemach pump. His next and effectual effort was to hang himself.

-Nine cases of klentomania have been recently before the London magistrates. One of the ab-cused persons was the widow of a general officer, another of a Post Captain in the navy, a third of a fashionable London physician with £2,000 a year benture. Then a rich widow of high family, with a jointure of £10,000 a year, pursued, as proved, a course of avaturatic should ing for a year. When the case had been beard a member of the bar arese and handed her a tested paper which contained an engagement ring. She fainted

-The wedding of the Bishop of Manchester was of the plainest possible character, there latter meither organ, choir, nor brutesmaids. Two lary frends accompanied the brute, whose dress was extremely sitted. yet very pretty, a pale salver gras with, writing of her figure to great advantage. Dean Stanley came from Westminster to perform the ceremony for his tirefa, which he did with great impressiveness, seeming almost overcome with emotion, his voice fait-ring and his eye becoming suffused with tears. The Bishop himself le exceedingly well, and wore highest close elected back, the only addition being a pair of white kell givers.

-Dr. Richardson writes about Sir Walter Trevelyen's magnificent wines requestly I as him?" have removed the treasure from its nil ferting place and replaced it in a similar vault with all care. Antiquaries curious about wine may rest in reace. ingenious suggestion of a practical kind is oftered at ing how one total abstainer may use wine which another has left him to trust for purposes of science. Her Malesty's Judges are reported to have most considerately. offered to drink it all up, and give the sale not a obesic experts; but evan these services have been decident, and the Bishops and Deans have not vertically horse and

-The London correspondent of the Gershould be difframentance German organi, in accommon that the Countess of Fankerville and her son, Lord Betnett, had "returned to the bosom of the Carl do not announce some conversion, and set we distribute the view commonly field in Germany that English will seen be Cathodic Tonormanary, they we would be furtified Toquestionaby the distribute of a rest of a set made commons strate in the past mits a set of a set of the set the ground has only been broken . . . The control Rome is the Englishman's love of spitting new and strange religious bodies on account of the and trivial differences."

-A case has just been decided before the

Tribunal of Correctional Posice in Paris which of read with interest in hankruptcommiss. In the Covernment had not paid the bandledders of 1722 Fite Portuguese Ambus-ader protested hat M Hattard and A Verdict Against a Mercantile Agency.

New Obleans, Jan. 29.—The jury in the case of Schmidt A Begins and Commissional Life inscription. But remember of Schmidt A Begins and the Life inscription in the part of the following the following personal commission in the part of the following the personal commission in the part of the following the personal commission in the part of the following the personal commission in the part of the following the personal commission in the part of the following the personal commission in the part of the following the personal commission in the part of the following the personal commission in the part of the following the personal commission in the part of the following the personal commission in the part of the following the following the personal commission is possible candidate."

New Obleans, Jan. 29.—The jury in the case of the commission is the part of the following the following the personal commission is the part of the following the followi